



BRILLIANT RECORD OF LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE JUDGED BY ITS WORK, NOT BY CARPING CRITICISM OF ITS POLITICAL ENEMIES.

LYTLE'S REPLY TO GEHMAN

In the first place I want to thank Mr. Gehman for his kind words, for with his high regard for me "as a citizen, business man, educator and all around good fellow" and his statement that I had been right on woman suffrage, prohibition and enforcement laws—the real big issues in the last assembly, he knows that Medina County's interests are in safe hands.

I also want to say that I have no idea that Mr. Gehman would wilfully make the misleading statements in his political advertisement if he knew the facts, neither can one think that a man who says he has been "a student of politics and political issues" all his life, could be so unfamiliar with recent legislation and with the results of recent elections as the advertisement would indicate.

Mr. Gehman says that the Classification Amendment was overwhelmingly defeated in 1918 and that it failed in Medina County about 4 to 1, while the fact is—the Amendment carried in the state by a majority of 32,217 and was defeated in the county by 399 votes. At the same election the voters gave a larger majority in favor of the Amendment on Double Taxation. There seemed to be some conflict between these two amendments and the matter was carried into the courts and it was finally decided by the Supreme Court that the Double Taxation should take precedence and the Classification Amendment was ruled out.

In view of the above facts the Joint Taxation Committee consisting of six Republicans and six Democrats proposed Senate Joint Resolution No. 81, which provided that the Classification Amendment should be settled by the people at a special election to be held on the second Tuesday of August, 1919. The special elections feature was opposed by the Corn Stalk Club of which I was an active member and so the date was changed to the regular November election.

This resolution in its amended form passed both House and Senate on April 11, 1919, without a negative vote in either house. According to Mr. Gehman's statement, had he been a member of the Assembly, he would have been the only man undemocratic enough to have voted "No" on the Resolution. The proposed amendment was voted down by the people last November and is now a dead issue.

The Gardner Bill is not a Smith Law ripper but on the other hand it is a Smith Law protector and permits taxing districts to pay their honest debts by a vote of the people. It is absolutely a "home-rule" bill.

With these and other misleading statements made in the political advertisement referred to above in mind, I cannot think the writer so much a "student of politics and political issues" as he thinks he is.

I appreciate the fact that I represent all the people of Medina County and I have to the best of my ability favored the measures that are of the best interest of all and I shall in the future as in the past, be glad to have the opinion and the advice of all Medina County citizens on questions in which they are interested.

As an owner of farm property, I know first handed the needs of the farmer and the rights that some of the interests would take away from him. My position on "site value tax", tax limitation on real estate, debt limit on taxing districts, the budget system for taxing districts and a tax system that will force every one who has ability to pay tax to do his part, is well known. The land owner carries more than his share of the burden of taxation today.

Thanking the people of Medina County for the honor of being your representative during the past term and for your support on next Tuesday, I am

Yours very truly,
FRANK L. LYTLE.

When in Cleveland Leave Your Car
AT
THE EUCLID SQUARE GARAGE CO.
EAST 13th STREET NORTH OF EUCLID
CLEVELAND

Your Candidate
FOR
COUNTY TREASURER
IS
S. B. Stoddard
Democratic Nominee

To The Voters Of Medina County:

The average voter unfamiliar with the Courts, particularly with such Courts as the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals is confronted with a problem when he attempts to express his choice for Judge at the polls. Nobody wants politics on the bench or in the administration of justice, so the ballots in this important branch of the Government are non-partisan. Often, however, the voter has failed to make any investigation and when he finds himself confronted with the judicial ballot he regrets his lack of information. It is then too late to ask questions.

I think it my duty to tell you something about myself:

Two years ago you elected me to the short term upon this bench. During these two years I have been presiding Judge of the Court. My work has come under the observation almost entirely of the lawyers of the district, and the lawyers have been kind enough to me to do the following things at the following places. Here is an unsolicited testimonial from the Lorain County Bar:

Hon. Thomas S. Dunlap,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned members of the Lorain County, Ohio, Bar, irrespective of party affiliations, recognizing your eminent legal ability, faithful services, universal courtesy and kindness to attorneys, litigants and citizens generally, believe you ought to be re-elected as Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District, and we, unsolicited by you, cordially tender you our hearty support for re-election to your present position upon the Court of Appeals bench. We believe your past services upon the bench commend you to all citizens of the district.

This letter was signed by Hon. David J. Nye and fifty-three other members of the Bar of Lorain County, Ohio, constituting practically the entire bar of that county. In Cuyahoga County the lawyers held an election to determine who they would recommend to the voters and out of 1009 votes cast I received 695 to my opponents 314. In your own County of Medina the following testimonial was given me:

Medina, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1920.

We, the undersigned, members of the Bar of Medina County, Ohio, irrespective of party affiliations, do hereby join with the Bar of Lorain County, Ohio, in the endorsement and recommendation of the candidacy of Hon. Thomas S. Dunlap as Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District and we recommend his election to the voters of Medina County, Ohio.

(Signed) F. W. WOODS
F. O. PHILLIPS,
J. W. SEYMOUR
G. W. SMITH
ARTHUR VAN EPP
JOHN D. OWEN
HENRY J. SADLER

The Cleveland Plain Dealer under date of October 19th, speaking of the endorsements received by me says: "they constitute a compliment well deserved by one who as Judge, has shown an unusual grasp of the law, who has been painstaking, obliging and courteous to everyone coming in contact with his Court."

By far the great majority of the lawyers of this Judicial District have in some way or other expressed their preference for my re-election. I ask you to take the foregoing facts into consideration in rendering your judgment upon me at the polls on election day.

Thomas S. Dunlap, Cleveland, O.

CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO OFFICE OF
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A Historic Agreement That Will
Restore Permanent Peace
to the World.

43 NATIONS IN THE LEAGUE

Text of Covenant That Should
Be Read by Every Loyal
American Citizen.

Washington, D. C.—Following is the text of the covenant of the league of nations, as made public by the state department:

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the high contracting parties agree to this covenant of the league of nations.

ARTICLE ONE.

The original members of the league of nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to other members of the league.

Any full self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex, may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military and naval force and armaments.

Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE TWO.

The action of the league under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council, with permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE THREE.

The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the league.

The assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league, or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the assembly, each member of the league shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four members of the league shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly the council may name additional members to the league whose representatives shall always be members of the council; the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the league. At the meetings of the council each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may not have more than one representative.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall require the agree-

ment of all the members of the league represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the assembly or of the council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the league represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting of the council shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America.

ARTICLE SIX.

The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise a secretariat general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary general shall be appointed by the council, with the approval of the majority of the assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general with the approval of the council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The seat of the league is established at Geneva.

The council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league, when engaged on the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officials, or by representatives attending its meetings, shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE NINE.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of Article I and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE TEN.

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the secretary general shall, on the request of any member of the league, forthwith summon a meeting of the council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council.

In any case under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made

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SUNDAY, 4 P. M.
MUSICAL SERVICE

VESPERS

A Cordial Invitation to All
METHODIST CHURCH